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SPEECH OF

HON. WILSON REILLY,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

IN FAVOR OF THE

Admission of Kansas

UNDER

THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 20, 1858.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. REILLY said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: I have, up to this hour, refrained from a public expression of my views on the Kansas question, in the hope that some fair and honorable compromise would be effected which would settle it in a way satisfactory to all parties. I begin to fear that my hope will prove a false one; and as I will shortly be called upon to record my vote for or against the admission of Kansas, under the Lecompton constitution, it is but proper that I should make known to my constituents and my country the reasons which induce me to vote as I shall when the time arrives for me to give that vote.

I confess, sir, that this question has given me more anxiety than all others to which I have had my attention called, or on which it has been my duty to vote since I took my seat as a member of this House. Indeed, I consider it a question of more moment, and fraught with more of good or evil to the country, than any other ever presented for the consideration of Congress since the formation of our Government. It certainly demands an exercise of the best judgment, and must appeal to the patriotism of every true American citizen. We may, perhaps, in a few days decide the fate of this Republic. How careful, then, ought we to be of our words, how sure that we do no act which will cause us regret in the future!

This subject has not occupied the minds and engaged the attention of those in authority alone; it has been and is yet being discussed at almost every fireside in our land. It has been, and is now, a fruitful theme for all classes of our citizens. The statesman and the politician; the minister, the merchant and the mechanic; the farmer, the laborer and the lawyer, have all felt, and still feel, a deep solicitude for its rightful solution and peaceful settlement. They fear, and perhaps not without just cause, that, if not settled now, it may for years to come, continue and increase the jealousy and bitterness which now exist between our brethren of the North and South, and are, therefore, anxiously directing their attention and hopes to Congress for a speedy and amicable termination of the agitation and excitement which this vexed and dangerous question has produced throughout our country, so that peace and harmony may once more prevail among our people, and the Union stand, as it has in time past, a monument to perpetuate the fame of those whose wisdom planned it, as also the pride and boast of the nation.

How shall we meet the expectations of our fellow-citizens? How shall we drive from our political horizon the clouds which lower o'er our house, and cause the sunshine of peace and happiness to enter and keep possession of every dwelling in our once thrice happy land? We cannot do it by engendering and encouraging strife and contention between one portion and another of our people. We cannot do it by calling each other harsh names and using opprobrious epithets; by stigmatizing as base, mean, and vile, all those who may hold a certain class of human beings in servitude. We cannot do it by condemning in harsh, unmeasured terms of abuse those who may honestly think that the institution of slavery is wrong. No, sir, this will not heal the wound inflicted upon our country by the indiscretion of some and the madness of others. This will only tend to widen the breach, already too wide, between our fellow-citizens of the North and South. The circumstances in which we are placed demand calm, sensible action, and unyielding devotion to the interests and welfare of the great people whose representatives and servants we are.

Mr. Chairman, in performing the duty which I undertook to discharge, I shall not detain the House by an elaborate or lengthy argument to prove that Kansas ought to be admitted into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. Nor is it my purpose to go into a history of the settlement of Kansas, to show that a portion of the people now there went there with the intention of making it a slave State, and another portion to make it a free State. In my judgment, the citizens of this free country have a perfect right to settle on any of the unappropriated territory of the United States; and, if the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the nation is to be taken as the law, they have a right to take their slaves with them, and, if they can, even establish slavery as one of their domestic institutions. Nor will I pretend to show that the citizens of the North or of the South have not the right to appropriate money for the purpose of sending persons into a Territory to make it either a free or a slave State, provided such persons, after they have arrived in the Territory, set about the accomplishment of their work in a peaceful and orderly manner, and in obedience to the Constitution of the United States.—This part of the present controversy I shall hand over to others to discuss, if they feel inclined to do so, and shall proceed to state a few facts, as I understand them, and the conclusions I have arrived at upon those facts.

In the year 1854 an act of Congress was passed organizing the Territory of Kansas. A Governor and other officers for the Territory were appointed by the President then in power. In 1857 a Legislature was elected, and convened at Lecompton. Divers laws were passed by this Legislature, among them one calling a convention to frame a constitution preparatory to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. This convention met at Lecompton, framed a constitution, and submitted it to a vote of the people.

There are four questions arising out of this state of facts to which I will direct the attention of the committee for a short time.

First. Was the Legislature which passed the act calling a convention to frame a constitution a legally elected body?

Second. Was the convention which framed the Lecompton constitution a legally elected body?

Third. Was that convention bound by law, precedent, or otherwise, to submit the constitution framed by it to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection?

Fourth. If Kansas shall be admitted into the Union, will the people of that State have a right to alter, amend, or abolish the Lecompton constitution in any other manner or at any other time than that prescribed in that constitution?

In answering the first of these questions, it seems to me that I need do very little more than read one or two extracts from the inaugural address of Governor Walker to the people of Kansas. I presume these will be considered good authority by those who rely with so much confidence upon his statements.

The extracts from the inaugural are as follows:

"Under our practice, the preliminary act of framing a State constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates chosen by the people themselves. That convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature, created and still recognised by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it, in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the convention is distinctly recognised in my instructions from the President of the United States. Those who oppose this course cannot aver the alleged irregularity of the Territorial Legislature, whose laws in town and city elections, in corporate franchises, and on all other subjects but slavery, they acknowledge by their votes and acquiescence. If that Legislature was invalid, then are we without law or order in Kansas—without town, city or county, organizations; all legal and judicial transactions are void, all titles null, and anarchy reigns throughout our borders."

Again:

"But it is said that the convention is not legally called, and that the election will not be freely and fairly conducted. The Territorial Legislature is the power ordained for this purpose by the Congress of the United States; and, in opposing it, you resist the authority of the Federal Government. That Legislature was called into being by the Congress of 1854, and is recognised in the very latest congressional legislation. It is recognized by the present Chief Magistrate of the Union, just chosen by the American people, and many of its acts are now in operation here by universal assent. As the Governor of the Territory of Kansas, I must support the laws and the Constitution; and I have no other alternative under my oath but to see that all constitutional laws are fully and fairly executed."

The position here taken by Governor Walker cannot, in my opinion, be overthrown. But, sir, both parties in Kansas, have, by their acts, admitted that Legislature to have been a legally constituted body, and the act passed by it, calling a convention, to be a binding statute. The pro-slavery party have admitted it by voting *for* the constitution framed at Lecompton by the convention called into being by virtue of that act; and the free-State party admitted it by voting *against* that constitution on the 4th of January last. For, if the Legislature which called the convention had no legal existence, it had no legal authority to pass any law; and it would follow, of course, that the act passed calling a convention was without force and void, and the convention which convened in pursuance of its provisions had no legal existence, and all its acts were simply and absolutely void. Will any gentleman on the other side say that the free-State party, with Governor Stanton at their head, would act so unwisely as to have an extra session of the Legislature called for the purpose alone of passing an act submitting the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection, if that constitution was a void instrument, as it certainly would be if the Legislature which passed the act calling the convention had no legal authority to pass such an act? It will not, I presume, be denied that the extra session of the Legislature was called at the instance of those who opposed the Lecompton constitution; and what was it called for, if the act which called the convention was an act passed by a body without legal existence or authority?

It seems to me, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that the parties in Kansas are estopped by their own acts from denying that the Legislature, which passed the act referred to, was a legally elected body; and if it was so, the laws passed by that legislature, not conflicting with the Constitution of the United States, were valid and binding.

The second question, to an examination of which I will direct the attention of members, is, whether the Lecompton convention was a legally elected body, and if so, is the constitution framed by it a legal instrument?

It is said that the convention was not a legally constituted body, and the constitution framed by it a void instrument for two reasons: First, because a number of the counties of the Territory were not represented in the convention, and could not be represented for the reason that the qualified citizens of those counties were not registered, and consequently could not vote for delegates to the convention; and, secondly, because the delegates who did assemble in that convention were not legally elected.

Let us inquire whether or not these two positions are correct; and if they are correct, how the constitution framed at Lecompton would be affected by them.

By the nineteenth section of the territorial act organizing the counties therein, there were created thirty-seven counties. Three of these counties lie on the extreme western frontier, and are said to have no population to be either represented, or disfranchised. These three counties are Washington, Clay, and Dickinson. It may be said that this assertion that these counties are without population is an assumption without proof to sustain it. I would inquire, where is the evidence that there is a single citizen residing in either of these counties qualified to vote? At a time when, of all others, they would have voted, there was not a single vote given. On the 4th day of January last, when the constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, in the form in which the free-State party desired it to be submitted, not a single vote was cast in either or all these three counties. Where were the qualified citizens at so important an election as this; an election at which, if there were any voters there, they could have voted and shown their opposition to the Lecompton constitution? The fair and legitimate inference—at least, until it is proved to be otherwise—is, that these counties were without population. This would leave thirty-four counties to be represented in the Lecompton convention. These were arranged by law into election districts for the election of delegates to the convention, as follows:

1st district, Doniphan county.
2d " Brown and Nemeha counties.
3d " Atchison county.
4th " Leavenworth county.
5th " Jefferson county.
6th " Calhoun county.
7th district, Marshall county.
8th " Riley and Pottawatomie counties.
9th " Johnson county.
10th " Douglas county.
11th " Shawnee, Richardson, & Davis co.
12th " Lykings county.
13th " Franklin county.
14th " Weller, Breckinridge, Wise, and Madison counties.
15th " Butler and Coffee counties.
16th " Lynn county.
17th " Anderson county.
18th " Bourbon, McGee, Dorn, and Allen Co.
19th " Woodson, Wilson, Godfrey, Greenwood, and Hunter, counties.

There were, as the returns made to the Governor will show, nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one voters registered in twenty-one of these thirty-four counties. The names of these counties, and the number of voters registered in each, are as follows:

No of district.	Names of counties.	No of legal voters.
1	Doniphan,	1,086
2	Brown,	206
	Nemeha,	140
3	Atchison,	800
4	Leavenworth,	1,837
5	Jefferson,	555
9	Calhoun,	291
7	Marshall,	206
8	Riley,	353
	Pottawatomie,	205
9	Johnson,	496
10	Douglas,	1,318
11	Shawnee, Richardson, and Davis,	283
12	Lykings,	413
13	Franklin,	no return
14	4 counties,	no return
15	2 counties,	no return
16	Lynn,	413
17	1 (Anderson,)	no return
18	Bourbon, McGee, Allen, & Dorn,	645
19	5 counties,	no return
	Total.	9,251

Upon this registration being returned to Governor Stanton, he made an apportionment of representation in accordance with law. That apportionment is as follows:

1st	district, Doniphan county,	7	delegates.
2d	" Brown and Nemeha,	2	"
3d	" Atchison,	5	"
4th	" Leavenworth,	12	"
5th	" Jefferson,	4	"
6th	" Calhoun,	2	"
7th	" Marshall,	1	"
8th	" Riley & Pottowatomie,	4	"
9th	" Johnson,	3	"
10th	" Douglas,	3	
11th	" Shawnee, Richardson, and Davis,	2	"
12th	" Lykings,	3	"
16th	" Lynn,	3	"
18th	" Bourbon, McGee, and Allen,	4	"

It will be seen, by this apportionment, that twenty-one of the thirty-four counties were represented in the Lecompton convention, leaving sixteen not represented by their own delegates.

I have shown, I think, that in three of these sixteen counties there was no population to be represented.

The citizens of the remaining 13 counties were not registered and consequently could not vote for delegates to the convention. It is right that the citizens of other sections of the country should know why these persons were not registered, and I will therefore endeavor to give that information. The act of the Legislature of Kansas provided that an enumeration of the citizens, qualified to vote for delegates should be taken. The sheriff of each county was required to perform this duty, and was authorized to appoint deputies in each election precinct for that purpose. If there was no Sheriff in any county, the Probate Judge was required to perform the duty, and was authorized to appoint deputies. If in any county there was neither Sheriff nor Probate Judge, the Governor was to appoint persons to make the enumeration. The officers making the enumeration were required to return lists of the qualified voters into the office of the Probate Judge, and also to post lists at certain public places, for the inspection of all qualified citizens. The Probate Judge was required to continue his court for one month, so that the lists returned into his office might be corrected at the instance of any person who might request it. Is there any evidence that a single person in either of these counties, required his name to be put on the list of voters and was refused? If there is such evidence I have not seen it. In my own State each person who desires to vote at any State or county election, is required to see for himself that his name is on the list of voters, ten days before the day of election. If his name is not on the list, and if he has not paid a State or county tax, within two years, immediately preceding the day of election, he is not entitled to vote. If he obstinately refuses to attend to his duty, in having himself assessed, it is his own fault, and no sympathy is felt for him by any one. The assessor is not bound to inform him whether his name is on the list or not. He must see to this himself. I am of opinion that the people of my State are in every respect as good as the people in Kansas, and that, if the citizens of Kansas will not take the trouble to have their names put upon the list of voters, as we are required to do in the Keystone State, they have very little cause of complaint. They could have been registered if they had pursued the proper course.

Let us see, then, how many delegates the remaining thirteen of the so-called disfranchised counties would have been entitled to if the citizens therein residing had been registered and entitled to vote for delegates.

At the election on the 4th of January last, when the Lecompton constitution was submitted for ratification or rejection to a vote of all the qualified citizens of Kansas, in the form desired by the free-State party, there were given in six of these thirteen counties one thousand two hundred and twenty-five votes, all told, and in the other seven not one vote was cast. I would ask again, where were the qualified citizens of these seven counties at this time when they could have voted, and if opposed to the Lecompton constitution, had an opportunity to show that opposition? Were there qualified voters in these seven counties entitled to be represented in the convention? If there were, their conduct was not only singularly strange, but it affords strong ground for a presumption that they were satisfied with what the convention had done, and approved the constitution. There is a trite adage, and one generally true, that silence gives consent. It is generally so in elections.

Governor Walker assumed this position in his inaugural address to the people of Kansas.

"The law has performed its entire appropriate function when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout our whole Union, however, and wherever free government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and the absentees are as much bound under the law and constitution, where there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative."

I have not read this portion of the Governor's inaugural to show that the citizens of Kansas had a right to annul, by their votes on the 4th of January last, the constitution which had been adopted by a vote of the citizens on the 21st of December preceding. I only quote from this authority to establish the rule which I have laid down, because whatever the Governor says now is taken by my friends on the other side of the House as verity itself. If this rule be a correct one, does not a fair presumption arise, from the conduct of the citizens of these seven counties in not voting against the constitution on the 4th day of January, that they either approved it, or that they would not have voted for delegates if they could have done so? To my mind it is clear that, if they approved the constitution, or if they obstinately refused to vote when they had the opportunity, they would have refused to vote for delegates if they had been permitted so to do, and in either case they are in law without remedy, and the Lecompton constitution is to be taken as an expression of their will.

Let us inquire next to what number of delegates the remaining six of the disfranchised counties would have been entitled in the convention it they could have elected delegates? The convention; by legislative enactment, was to consist of sixty delegates. The number of voters registered in the counties presented in the convention was 9,251. Add to this number the whole number of votes given in these six counties on the 4th of January last, which was 1,225, and you have as the total, 10,476. This number divide by 60, (the number of delegates of which the convention was to be composed,) and it will show how many voters it required to elect a delegate. It will be seen that it required 174. If we divide 1,225 (the number of votes polled in the six counties referred to) by 174, it will show that the six counties were entitled to just seven delegates.

Now, sir, taking it as granted that all these counties would have elected free-State delegates there would have been just that number of free-State delegates in the convention. But, sir, let us go further, and admit, for the sake of the argument, that the thirteen counties said to be disfranchised, (not taking in the account the three where nobody lived,) had been entitled to all the delegates, except those who took their seats as members of the convention, they would have been entitled to only sixteen delegates; for it will be observed that forty-four delegates from the other districts signed the constitution. What could have been done by these sixteen delegates? Could they have controlled the action of the convention? Would not the constitution have come from the convention precisely as it did? It is but fair to presume that it would.

The position assumed by some, that the delegates who did assemble in convention at Lecompton and frame a constitution, were not legally elected, is not in my judgment, sustained by the facts, and is without support in law. I have never yet heard it asserted, here or elsewhere, that these delegates had not severally received a majority of all the legal votes polled at the delegate election. If such is the fact, I have not seen the proof. It is said, however, and perhaps truly said, that these delegates received a great many fraudulent votes. What effect would this have on their right to seats in the convention? If they received a majority of all legal votes polled, were they not legally elected? What is the inquiry before a committee appointed to ascertain the right of a member of Congress to his seat? Certainly it is not whether he has received fraudulent votes, but whether he has received a majority of all the legal votes polled. If he has, he is declared elected. I know of no difference in an election of a member of Congress and a delegate to a convention which would render the election of one void and not that of the other. If all the offices were to be vacated now in our Union by those filling them, who have received illegal votes, there would be scarcely a corporal's guard of officers in all the land. I do not wish to be understood as approving the frauds committed in Kansas. I hate frauds at elections, and heartily despise the man who can commit them. But we must not be led to the other extreme, and pronounce all elections void because some illegal votes may be polled by bad men. This would destroy our Government itself, and leave us without law and all our rights insecure.

It is further urged as an argument against the Lecompton convention, that a large number of the qualified citizens of Kansas refused to vote at the election of delegates, because they apprehended violence on the part of the pro-slavery men, and that they would be outvoted by fraudulent votes; and that even if they did poll a majority of votes, fraudulent returns would have been made to defeat them. Would this plea answer in a court of justice if the question of the election of an officer was being inquired into before it? Certainly not. The mere apprehension of violence or fraud could not be alleged before a judicial tribunal so as to render void an election. It is the same here. We can not inquire into the apprehension of citizens of fraud or violence to invalidate an election. Governor Walker, when speaking of the act calling the convention, and entreating the citizens of Kansas to vote at the election of delegates, was right when he said:

"I see in this act calling the convention no improper or unconstitutional restrictions upon the right of suffrage. I see in it no test-oath, or rather similar provisions objected to in relation to previous laws, but clearly repealed as repugnant to the provisions of this convention. It is said that a fair and full vote will not be taken. Who can safely predict such a result? Nor is it just for a majority, as they allege, to throw the power into the hands of a minority from *a mere apprehension* (I trust entirely unfounded) that they will not be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage. If, by fraud or violence, a majority should not be permitted to vote, there is a remedy, it is hoped, in the wisdom and justice of the convention itself, acting under the obligations of an oath, and a proper responsibility to the tribunal of public opinion."

These people who refuse t vote for this reason were badly instructed, and should have disobeyed their leaders, gone to the polls, offered to vote, at least; and if they had been turned away by violence, or defeated by fraudulent votes or returns, the convention would not have dared to sanction the outrage. By staying away from the polls they gave the right to those who did vote to secure a majority of the delegates to the convention, and that, too, in accordance with all the rules of law in such cases.

I have already quoted what Governor Walker said to the people of Kansas on this point, and agree with him that "those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency." If this rule was not to be observed, all free governments would soon be at an end.

But, sir, it is doubted by some eminent statesmen, as well as lawyers, whether we have any right to inquire into the right of a member of the Lecompton convention to his seat. They say, and I agree with them, that such a body is the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members; and that if fraud was committed in the election of one or more of the delegates, the convention alone could inquire into it. This is certainly the law with regard to members of Congress, and of all the legislative bodies in the Union. Is it not the same with regard to the election of delegates to a territorial convention? I think I have shown that the delegates to the Lecompton convention were legally elected; and if they were, and once took their seats, it will not be denied that they had the right to frame a constitution for the people of Kansas.

That the Lecompton constitution is a legal instrument cannot, in my judgment, be successfully denied. All parties in Kansas have, by their acts, admitted it to be legal. The pro-slavery party admit it now, and ask for the admission of the State into the Union under it.—The free State party has recognized it as a binding instrument, not only by voting on the 4th of January last to nullify it, but also by voting for the officers provided for in it. If the constitution was then rendered void, the officers elected on that day are without authority, and if they attempt to exercise any authority, the people will be at liberty to disregard all they do. If this be true, the people of Kansas are without a government. Is there any gentleman here bold enough to take this position?

It is said, however, that if the constitution framed at Lecompton was even legally framed it was made void by the vote of the people on the 4th of January. Is this correct?—Will any gentleman argue that the same act that called the government of Kansas into existence, made void the constitution under which that government was called into being? How can a government exist if the instrument is made void by virtue of which the government "lives, moves, and has its being?" If the Governor, and other State officers, and the members of the Legislature elected on the 4th of January are legally elected, then the constitution under which they were elected is a legal instrument.

The next question for discussion is, was the Lecompton convention bound by law, precedent, or otherwise, to submit the constitution there framed to a vote of the people for adoption or rejection?

I confess that I would have preferred a submission of that constitution altogether to a vote of the qualified citizens. I have every reason to believe that the President desired that submission; and we all know that Governor Walker preferred it. But, let me ask, what has my preference to do with the question?—What had the desire of the President or of Governor Walker to do with it? Just nothing at all. The convention was independent of all control, let it be assumed by high or low. Governor Walker says to the people of Kansas:

"You should not console yourselves, my fellow-citizens, with the reflection that you may, by a subsequent vote, defeat the ratification of the constitution. Although most anxious to secure to you the exercise of that great constitutional right, and believing that the constitution is the servant and not the master of the people, yet I have no power to dictate the proceedings of that body."

Governor Walker was right. He had not, nor had any other human being outside of the convention, the power to dictate what its proceedings should be.

Was there any law requiring the convention to submit the constitution to a vote of the people? If there was, I have failed in my search for it.

The territorial act, under the authority of which the convention assembled, is in the words following:

"The delegates thus elected [to the convention] shall assemble in convention at the capital of said Territory on the first Monday of September next, and shall proceed to form its constitution and State government, which shall be republican in its form, for admission into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, by the name of the State of Kansas."

It will be observed that there is not one word, either in the organic law organizing the Territory, or in the territorial act calling the convention, requiring a submission of the constitution to a vote of the people, before it should become binding on them as the fundamental law of the State. By what law, then, was its submission required? By no law whatever.

Indeed, it is but fair to argue that the people of Kansas were opposed to the submission, for the reason that the act which was passed, calling the convention, was vetoed by the Governor because it did not require the convention to submit the constitution to a vote of the people, and it was afterwards passed, over the veto of the Governor, by a vote of two thirds of the members of the Legislature. If the members of the Legislature represented the views of their constituents, and it is generally supposed that legislators do so, the enactment of a law under such circumstances would be strong evidence to prove that the people were averse to a submission of the constitution, for adoption or rejection, to a vote of the citizens.

Did precedent require a submission of that constitution to a vote of the people of Kansas? Not one of the original States of this Union had submitted to a vote of the people its constitution before entering into the Union. Not one half of the remaining States which have entered the Union since, had their constitution submitted before they were admitted. Two thirds, at least, of all our States entered the Union without a submission of their constitutions. Are all these constitutions invalid because they were not submitted to a vote of the citizens. Who will dare assert such an absurdity? I wish not to be understood as opposing a submission of State constitutions to a vote. I am in favor of it. But I assert here that a constitution is valid and binding without it; and when the law calling a convention to frame or alter a constitution does not require such submission, the convention is not bound to submit it.

The last subject to which I shall direct the attention of the House, is the question so much controverted here and elsewhere; that is, whether or not the people of Kansas can alter, amend, change, or abolish the Lecompton constitution at any time they may see proper so to do?

I hold the doctrine, Mr. Chairman, that if Kansas is admitted into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, the qualified citizens of that State can alter, amend or abolish that constitution whenever they see proper. I am further of the opinion that the citizens of a State may change their constitutions in any other way than that prescribed in the constitution itself; and that if they do, it will be binding upon the people of the State until it is changed again. In this opinion I am at least sustained by precedent, and I think by common sense. The people of the State of Maryland are at this hour governed by a constitution framed and adopted at a different time, and in a different mode, from that prescribed in the constitution changed.

The constitution of that State provided as follows:

"That this form of government, and the declaration of rights, and no part thereof, shall be altered, changed, or abolished, unless a bill so as to alter, change, or abolish the same, shall pass the General Assembly and be published at least three months before a new election, and shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after a new election of delegates in the first session after such new election."

It will be observed that this provides that two consecutive Legislatures shall approve the law providing for the alteration of the constitution. The Legislature at a single session passed an act authorizing the people to decide by vote whether a convention should be called to amend the constitution. The people decided that a convention should be called; the convention assembled; amended the constitution; the amended constitution was adopted by the people; and they are now living under, and observing as valid and binding, its provisions. Who dare say aught against it, or who deny them the right to live under that constitution, and to punish all who violate it? Can any people out of that State deny its validity? And if the citizens in the State are satisfied with it, who has any right

to complain? I am informed that the present Legislature of Maryland, which has a majority of that party usually called "Know Nothings" have passed an act to amend their present constitution before the time fixed in the constitution itself for its change. If the people of Maryland, under this act, should change their constitution, is there any power or people outside of Maryland that can interfere and prevent its going into operation? Certainly not. I do not speak with certainty; but I am under the impression that the States of New York and Indiana changed their respective constitutions in a different manner, or at a different times from that prescribed for so doing in the constitution changed. Will any one here say that the constitutions of these States are not valid, and can be violated with impunity? I think not Is there anything more sacred and unchangeable in the constitution of Kansas than in those of Maryland, New York, and Indiana?

If the people of Kansas shall desire to alter, amend, or abolish the Lecompton constitution, if the State shall be admitted with that constitution, all they have to do is to get an act of the Legislature passed, calling a convention to alter or amend the same; and if the people, by a vote, either adopt or acquiesce in the constitution so altered or amended, no people in any other State of this Union can interfere. I will venture to say that there is not a member on the other side of the House who will say that if the Legislature, at its first session, pass an act calling a convention, and the act is approved by the Governor, and the convention should strike out all of the Lecompton constitution, which recognizes slavery as one of the domestic institutions of Kansas, and if the people adopt the amended constitution, it would not be valid and binding on all people residing there. If this can be done, why not abolish the whole constitution and make an entire new one? If they do so, no power under heaven can interfere with them and their rights under that constitution as long as it remains unaltered. This may be called revolution. If it is, it is a peaceful revolution, under the forms of law, and destroys no man's rights.

I assume the position, also, that the people of Kansas have the right to alter, amend, or abolish their constitution at any time they may see proper, because that right is reserved to them in the bill of rights. There is a provision in the bill of rights in these words:

"All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit; and, therefore, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government in such manner as they may think proper."

It is said that a bill of rights in a constitution is the same as a preamble to a law. What is a preamble to a law but a statement of the necessity of a law to secure some right or redress some wrong? It simply shows that up to that time some right was left insecure, or some wrong unredressed, by reason of the want of a law. It does not reserve a right. It shows the necessity of taking away from some the right to injure their neighbors. But what does this section of the declaration of rights provide? That *the right of the people to alter, reform, or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper, is inalienable.* The definition of the word inalienable is, *"rights which cannot be given up."* If this right is *inalienable* it cannot be taken away by any other provision of the same constitution. If it is reserved in the people—not given up by them—it is a provision above all others, and must be observed before all others; because it is for the security of the rights of the people against oppression and wrong. The rights of the people cannot be taken away or curtailed except by an express provision of law; and when that provision comes in conflict with another provision in the same instrument, by which a certain right is reserved to and declared to be inalienable and indefeasible in the people, the former must give away to the latter.

And now, Mr. Chairman, I have discharged the duty I undertook, in the best manner I could. I will record my vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, because I believe the laws of my country, which I am bound to support, demand it of me. The consequences to myself I have nothing to do with. I am in the hands of those who honored me with a seat on this floor. They are honest, intelligent, and generous, and I know they will do me the justice to believe that my opinions are honestly entertained. If they think I have misrepresented them, and that there is another more worthy or capable to represent them here, I believe in their right to send that person in my place. I will not complain. When I have done my duty in obedience to the dictates of my judgment, and, as I believe, in accordance with the laws of my country, I shall be contented, whatever may be my fate in the future. I would now willingly sacrifice my position, and all my political prospects in the future, whatever they may be, if, by so doing, I could secure peace and quiet among our people. I love my native land; I am proud of the past history and giant greatness of my country; and I confidently look forward to the day when all nations shall acknowledge our superiority, and when, through the benign influence of our free institutions, the kingdoms of the earth shall be regenerated, and the whole human race disenthralled. Let us cherish these institutions. Let us environ our Union with an impenetrable wall of strong arms and stout hearts. That Union! Who does not love it? The grandest edifice the world has ever beheld—erected by the wisdom of men of whom the world was not worthy—cemented by the blood of the purest patriots who ever lived in the tide of time, and bequeathed by them to us as a priceless heritage—it has resisted all the rude shocks and angry waves which have heretofore threatened its destruction, and shall stand firm upon its base in all time to come, if we, and those coming after us, shall guard it with but half the vigilance exercised by those who spent their energies and lives to secure its perpetuity. I earnestly beseech my brethren of the North and of the South to act now, when our country is perhaps in its greatest peril, not as the Representatives of a divided and distracted people, but as the Representatives of the whole country. Let us abandon all sectional feeling, and rally around the standard of our common country. Let us keep our time-honored flag waving gallantly over our heads, no star obliterated, no stripe erased, until, as State after State shall be admitted into our Union, and star after star be added to that flag, all over the land, from North to South, from East to West, there may be borne on every breeze, "the cry is still they come."

Several parties are under arrest at Richmond, Va., charged with garroting and and robbing a Spaniard of $2000.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, April 16, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
Of Fayette County.

DEATH OF THOMAS H. BENTON.

Another of Nature's noblemen has fallen.—That brave and true man whom the world has known for nearly half a century as THOMAS HART BENTON, is no more, his demise having taken place in Washington City, on Saturday last, the 10th inst.

Although the death of COL. BENTON was not an unlooked-for event, it will cast a deep gloom upon the hearts of the American people. Since 1820—thirty-eight years ago!—this distinguished man has occupied a large space in the history of our nation. For thirty years he was a Senator of the United States, during which time he inaugurated many new measures of public policy, some of which were adopted by the representatives of the people and are in practical operation at the present day. He was the great opponent, under the lead of Jackson, of the re-charter of the United States Bank. He was the untiring advocate of a metallic currency and even so late as last Fall, addressed the public in an elaborate paper in favor of the suppression of the Banks. In 1824 he favored a change in the mode of electing the National Executive and proposed to abolish the Electoral College system. In 1832, when the great debate came off in the Senate on PRESIDENT JACKSON'S veto of the bank-bill, he was an ardent supporter of Old Hickory, fighting a hand-to-hand conflict in argument with his mighty antagonist, HENRY CLAY. He was a warm and active champion of the measures of PRESIDENT VAN BUREN'S administration, and in the attempt to resuscitate the National Bank, during the Presidency of MR. TYLER, he occupied his old position of stern and unbending hostility to the iniquitous project. He was for a time opposed to the annexation of Texas, but finally assented to the measure. He was in favor of the Mexican War and when California applied for admission into the Union, was an earnest advocate of her claims to a place in the glorious sisterhood. He was also after the termination of his senatorial career, a member during one session, of the Lower House of Congress.

Since his retirement from public life, COL. BENTON has published a very valuable work, founded on his experience as a Senator in Congress, the well-known "THIRTY YEARS' VIEW OF THE WORKING OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT." He was engaged until within a day of his death, though suffering intense agonies, upon an abridgment of the debates in Congress, dating from 1789, which he succeeded in bringing up to 1850. What indomitable courage was this! What grand heroism, what sublime fortitude! Truly a mighty one has been taken from our midst.

"The great have fallen from us—to the dust
Our flag droops midway, full of many sighs!
A nation's glory and a people's trust
Lie in the ample pall where BENTON lies!"

SPEECH OF HON. WILSON REILLY.

It is with pride that we ask the attention of our readers to the speech of MR. REILLY, to which we give place in the present issue. We had thought that the Kansas question was worn so thread-bare that nothing original could be said upon it by any man, but MR. REILLY presents the facts involved in the issue, in phases new to us and in a manner most striking and irresistible.

Altogether this speech does credit to the head *and heart* of our patriotic Congressman, and we, therefore, commend it most cordially to the perusal of every unprejudiced citizen of Bedford county.

SHIVERED TO PIECES!

The platform adopted by the Abolitionists when they nominated Fremont for the Presidency, is just now the most unsightly pile of rags and splinters that ever was kicked into the gutter of political offal. It was composed, as is well known, of but a single plank which was of blackest ebony, and was very smooth to look upon, in fact it was so smooth that the Woolly Horse couldn't maintain a foot-hold on it, for which reason he fell and broke his neck. On this platform of a single ebony plank was written the solemn resolve of those who erected it that it was the duty of Congress to exclude negro slavery from all states thereafter admitted into the Union. On the first of April, father Giddings and his Abolition children in Congress, whilst levelling their cowardly blows at the President and the Democratic party, missed their aim and struck this, their platform of a single ebony plank, demolishing it utterly! They voted in favor of giving the President the power to admit Kansas as a slave state should the people of that Territory present a pro-slavery constitution! Governor Chase of Ohio, and the Abolitionists of that state, having looked upon this platform of a single ebony plank as exceedingly lovely, are very wroth with Giddings and his crew for breaking their idol, but whether they will be able to make the shameless iconoclasts restore them their precious ebony we do not know, yet of this we are certain that the Fremont platform, lately the pride and the glory of the Abolitionists, is "numbered with the things that were." It has vanished like the "baseless fabric of a vision," or, to parody Tam O'Shanter,

Like an *ink-drop* on the river,
A moment *black*, then gone forever!

THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM, DOUGLAS AND MR. BUCHANAN.

The Democrats who oppose the admission of Kansas with its regularly adopted form of government, the Lecompton Constitution, claim that their conduct in doing so, is justified by the spirit of the National Democratic platform made at Cincinnati in 1856. The adherents of PRESIDENT BUCHANAN likewise hold that the admission of Kansas, with the Lecompton Constitution, would be in accordance with the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform. Let us examine for ourselves and see which party, if either, is sustained by the facts.

Resolution 9 of the Baltimore Platform which was reaffirmed by the Cincinnati Convention, reads as follows:

Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with, or control, the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists, or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take incipient steps thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the permanency and stability of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Here the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the affairs of the States is emphatically asserted. To be true to this doctrine, Congress must not attempt to "interfere with or control the domestic institutions" of the State of Kansas. PRESIDENT BUCHANAN recommends that Kansas be at once admitted into the Union as a State, without any interference in her internal affairs by Congress, at the same time acknowledging the right of the people of Kansas to control and regulate those affairs in their own way. On the other hand MR. DOUGLAS and his followers, the supporters of the measure known as the "MONTGOMERY Amendment," are willing to admit Kansas only on certain conditions and those conditions involve a meddlesome intervention on the part of Congress in the making of a Constitution for the proposed new State. For instance, one of those conditions is, that the people of Kansas *must adopt their form of government by voting upon it by ballot.* This does not leave them, *"perfectly free" to form their "domestic institutions" in their own mode.* Congress *dictates* to them how they shall proceed in erecting themselves into a State. Congress *interferes* in the making of their Constitution. Is it not plain, therefore, that the Kansas policy of the Douglasites, stands in direct antagonism to the resolution quoted above, and that, on the other hand, the recommendations of President Buchanan respecting the admission of Kansas, are in entire harmony with the letter and spirit of that resolution?

Another resolution embraced in the Cincinnati Platform, is the following:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

In what relation to this resolution do those stand who oppose the Administration on the Kansas question? Let us see. It was they that opened the discussion in Congress of this never-ending subject. It was they—it was Douglas himself—that started the ball of opposition to the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution, and thus re-opened the agitation of the slavery question with ten-fold fury. Their associations, too, are with the loudest agitators of that question. Their co-adjutors in Congress, are such men as SEWARD, WADE and BURLINGAME, whose whole lives have been devoted to the disturbance of the nation's peace with their idle phantasms on the subject of negroes. And more than this, the only end which their plan for the admission of Kansas, (the "Montgomery Amendment,") can practically subserve, is that so earnestly desired by the Abolitionists, the prolongation of Slavery agitation.

But the PRESIDENT'S views on the Kansas question chime in perfectly with the tenor of the resolve just cited. Mr. Buchanan, it is well known, favors the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, assigning as one of his strongest reasons for doing so, that when it shall have been admitted, agitation on the subject of Kansas affairs (slavery included) will cease. His policy is to localize the slavery question—to confine it to the consideration of those to whom its settlement properly belongs—to take it out of the mouths of demagogues and political hypocrites—in short, to procure its settlement, whenever it may arise, with the least possible excitement among those who are to dispose of it as well as among those whom it does not in any way affect.

Thus we see that MR. DOUGLAS and his *confreres*, have pitched their tents beyond the well-defined landmarks of Democracy whilst JAMES BUCHANAN, has not stepped one inch from the Platform on which he was carried into the Presidential chair in 1856.

WHITE SLAVERY.

A friend at Bloody Run, in this county, has furnished us for publication a letter received from Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, which was written to him in reply to an inquiry he had addressed to the Senator in relation to his late speech in which, it is alleged, that he said the laboring whites of the North are no better than the negro slaves of the South." We saw the statement alluded to by our Bloody Run friend, in the Abolition organ of this place, a few weeks ago, but did not consider it worthy of notice, as it bore its own contradiction upon its face, being an appeal, not to the *reason* and *common sense* of the Northern laboring classes, but to their *passions* and *prejudices*. It was of a piece with the thousand and one other falsehoods which enrich the pages of that delectable sheet, and we, therefore, passed it by with the contempt due to its harmlessness and insignificance.

But is it not too true that a vast proportion of the white laborers of the North *are* slaves? ay, slaves under a tenfold more accursed bondage than that which binds the Southern negro to his master! Look at the New England States—the boasted home of the bawling "free-labor" theorists. There the operative in the factory moils away at his slavish task barely sustaining life with his earnings, toiling for the capitalist till the blood oozes from his fingers, till consumption rots his lungs, and when he demands his hard-earned pittance, he is driven out into the wide world, penniless and destitute, the *slave* of broken banks and swindling employers. Look at the hundreds of mendicants that beg their bread along the high-way, because of the tyranny of Northern speculators. Look at the imperious domination of the rich over the poor—the control which the former exercise over the religious and political freedom of the latter—look at the slavery of the Northern laborer to his master, Cœsus. But we maintain, with Senator Hammond, that "white people should *not* be slaves under any circumstances." *We* are for the emancipation of the *white laborer of the North*—the Abolitionists are for the liberation of the *black serfs of the South.* We are for protection to our own race by the enactment of good and wholesome laws, by establishing a sound currency, by curtailing the privileges of corporations,—our opponents want legislation for the *negro* and for the negro alone.

It is hardly necessary that we should remark that Senator Hammond did not mean to say that the white laborer of the North is not a "better" *man* than the negro slave. He merely wished to convey the idea that the condition of the former is similar to that of the latter. We append the Senator's letter, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON 5 April, 1858.

DEAR SIR:

I thank you for your interesting letter. It is very gratifying to me to find that your good sense and discrimination led you at once (without, I presume, seeing a full and correct report of my recent speech which I send you now,) to perceive the full meaning of my argument. I maintained simply that the *condition* of slavery existed every where. That in the South it was filled by an inferior race, at the North by our own race and that we of the South did not think white people should be slaves under any circumstances.

Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
J. H. HAMMOND.

"FREE LABOR" IN CONNECTICUT.

The following incidents of the recent Connecticut elections, related by the Hartford *Times*, will serve to show what kind of '*free* labor' they have in that woolly Black Republican State:

"In Glastenbury, on Monday, Martin Harrison, a workman in the mill of the Nahog Satinet Company, voted (as we are informed) the Democratic ticket. For thus daring to exercise his rights as a freeman, he was promptly told by the agent of the Company, Mr. Glazier, that his services would not be required any longer. It was soon afterwards ascertained, however, that Glastenbury had elected but one representative, and that there was a *tie vote* on the other. Mr. Harrison was accordingly told that perhaps he had better remain in the mill a little longer—that his removal was not fully decided upon. He took the hint, and voted, next day, the Republican ticket—and he is now reinstated in the good graces of the management of that concern, and not likely to be removed.

"The removal of Mr. Nettleton, an overseer in the prison at Wethersfield, for daring to vote the Democratic ticket, goes very well with such an act as this. Let us see—what party was it that lately lamented so loudly over what was called the stifling of free opinion in Kansas?"

How do the experiences of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Nettleton tally with the representations of Senator Hammond? Pretty well, don't they, now?

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BENTON.—The *Union* informs us that an interview took place on Friday, between the President and Mr. Benton:

"The President, hearing of the extreme illness of his ancient compeer, called upon him on Friday evening. The dying statesman declared afterwards his exceeding gratification at the visit. The interview is said to have been protracted. Mr. Benton is said to have expressed his extreme solicitude for the condition of public affairs, and a painful sense of the imminent dangers which threaten the country.—He is said to have exhorted the President to rely upon Divine support and guidance, and not upon that of men, who would deceive him."

The Mormon War.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Enough is known to warrant the assertion that Governor Powell and Major McCullough, the Peace Commissioners to Utah, will be instructed to assure the Mormons that it is not the desire of the President and the United States authorities to make war upon them, but to secure the enforcement of Federal laws, to which end they will be counseled to participate. The Commissioners will also inform them that some troops will be retained in the Territory to protect emigrants to the Pacific from the attacks of hostile Indians. The Commissioners will go with the next reinforcements dispatched to Utah.

BORDER RUFFIANS.—An intelligent and interesting married lady, who was one of the severest sufferers in the political troubles in Kansas during the height of excitement, has been in town for several days, seeking the means to recover her shattered fortune. Her affinities were with the Free State party, and she naturally turned to the professed advocates of freedom here for relief. But they being a little slow with their aid, she a day or two since fell into the hands of the "border ruffians," a few of whom made up a purse of $65 for her, accompanied with gifts of clothing, &c., which she greatly needed. It is said that these "ruffians" were led on in this movement by a desperado connected with a newspaper that goes for Lecompton.—*Journal of Commerce.*

—The Rev. W. C. Van Metre, agent of the New York Five Points Mission, passed through Chicago last week with fifty children for whom he is looking up homes in the west. These children will be distributed mostly in the interior of Illinois.

From the Washington Union.

The Black Republican Succedaneum.

There seems to be a good deal more in the Montgomery amendment than the Black Republicans bargained for. The dullest of them begin to discover that there is a cat in the meal-tub. It is a "confidence" operation which a few wily Democrats have played upon their new allies. It is a "sell" of the worst sort—a genuine First of April affair.

The House bill provides that in the elections to be held under it in Kansas, those residents shall vote who are qualified to do so under the existing Territorial laws. The qualifications prescribed by these laws are a six months residence in the Territory and certain test oaths—among these, one in which the voters is required to swear that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, the fugitive-slave law included, and that he has not interposed to obstruct the execution of this particular law. Such is the effect of one of the provisions of the Montgomery amendment. It is certainly odd to see the Black Republican party requiring a test of fidelity to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, especially to the fugitive-slave law, and a solemn abnegation of having interfered to obstruct the execution of the fugitive-slave law. We say, this provision is a novel one to be inserted in a Black Republican measure.

The Federal Constitution provides that *"new States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union;"* but the House bill improves upon that provision. While requiring the voters in Kansas to support the Constitution of the United States, the House itself takes the liberty of altering that instrument in a radical particular; for their bill provides that the President, by and with the advice and consent of the border ruffians and aid emigrants in the Territory, shall admit Kansas into the Union by his own proclamation. Now, the President is a trustworthy man, and may be implicitly confided in to do all that an honest man ought to do in any matter or emergency, public or private. We are sure he would not violate the trust reposed in him by the Black Republicans of the House in the least particular. But yet we doubt whether even he ought to be empowered with the discretion of violating the Constitution of the United States. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. "The one-man power" is an everlasting bugaboo with the "outs." We had, therefore, better stick to the Constitution than trust even Mr. Buchanan. The act would be imprudent in itself; the precedent would be very dangerous.

We will suppose a case that might happen, in order to expose another difficulty into which this House bill might drag the Black Republicans. What if, with the army now in Kansas under the President's orders, with the "ruffians" hovering in swarms on the Missouri border, and "Grauls" stalking sovereign and supreme over the Territory—what if by the united means of these three dread agencies, a vote should be obtained favorable to the Lecompton Constitution; or failing this, what if by these same three powerful means a pro-slavery Convention should be elected in Kansas, which should frame a pro-slavery Constitution, and this Constitution should be carried by the potential agencies alluded to; and what if, in either of these events, the President should admit Kansas by the fiat of his own proclamation as a slave State into the Union! Here would be a rare kettle of fish prepared by the Black Republicans themselves in this House bill of theirs. The *Herald's* declaration would be realized, and Mr. Giddings would discover that he had at last "swallowed a nigger" in his old age. The Black Republicans would find, that their big oaths—worse than those which the army swore in Flanders—by which they pledged themselves before heaven and earth that they would never, directly or indirectly, vote for admitting a slave State into the Union—were all broken into flinders.

News Items.

—The Mississippi Manufacturing Company has a factory in Choctaw county, about 45 miles from Granada. Its capital is $80,000. It was established in 1848. Its clear profits for the last four years have not been less than thirty per cent. per annum on the capital invested. Its chief operations are in making cotton yarn, cotton osnaburgs, and linseys.

—Chicago has, for a year or two past, been filling up her streets about four feet above the grade. The object in raising the city is to let the water run off.

—After a trial of over one hundred and thirty ballots, the Democratic City Convention, of Hoboken, have failed to nominate a candidate for the Mayoralty.

—There are sixty seaports in Cuba, and last year there were three thousand six hundred coast-wise arrivals and three thousand six hundred and fifty-nine clearances. This will give an idea of the trades of this beautiful island, which is not more than half cultivated under the present regime.

—The Banks and the Sub-Treasury of New York have now, together, nearly forty millions of dollars in specie.

—Up to the first week in January, no less than nine hundred colored men, in Jamaica, had enlisted into the 2d and 3d West India regiments.

—Late advices from Venezuela report that Monagas has made a forced loan of a million to perpetuate his despotic power.

—The total number of gallons of milk consumed in the city of Philadelphia (exclusive of the districts of Germantown, Manayunk and Frankford,) in a year is estimated at 2,046,000.

—In a single building in Boston, on Thursday evening week, there was a prayer meeting on one floor, a boxing exhibition in the room above, and a calico ball in the upper hall.

—Some person was once asked why B stood before C? Because, was the answer, a man must B before he can C.

—A resolution has been introduced into the Legislature, providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the propriety of removing the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

—Messrs. J. P. Morris & Co. of Philadelphia, have just completed a sugar mill which weighs 90 tons. It is to be sent to Trinidad, Cuba.

—At the funeral of Paudeen, the pugilist, in New York City, there was a turn out of flash men and fast women half a mile in length.

—If you would have an idea of the ocean in a storm, just imagine ten thousand hills and four thousand mountains, all drunk, chasing one another over new-plowed ground, with lots of caverns in it for them to step into now and then.

—Rev. Charles Smith, of Boston, has requested his salary to be reduced from $2,500 to $2,000. A rare occurrence.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 3d day of May, 1858, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 170 acres, more or less; about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house with kitchen attached, and log barn thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of James Clarke, on the south-east, and the Juniata river on the north and west, situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob Snider.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less; about 50 acres cleared and under fence, with a log house and log barn thereon erected—also, some fruit trees thereon—adjoining lands of William Fletcher, William Robison, Charles Linn, and others, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Blankley.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 60 acres, more or less; about 40 acres cleared and under fence with a two story dwelling house, tenant house and log stable thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of Daniel L. Deshaugh, Lawrence Jamison, and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county.

ALSO—All Emanuel Easter's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land containing 55 acres, more or less; about 12 acres cleared and under fence, with two log dwelling houses, frame stable, and a three story frame grist-mill thereon erected—adjoining lands of Samuel Beckly, Jacob Miller and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Emanuel Easter, def't.

ALSO—The undivided three-eighth part of a certain tract of land, containing 173 acres more or less; of which about 20 acres are cleared and under fence, being the same tract conveyed to defendant, Hezekiah Easton and others, by A. W. Evans and wife, by deed in the Recorder's Office in deed book, A. B. page 151—adjoining lands of A. W. Evans, John McCanlas, Kesler & Co., and others.

ALSO—The undivided one-third part of a tract of land, containing 205½ acres, more or less; of which about 100 acres are cleared and under fence, with 2 apple orchards, and having thereon erected 2 dwelling houses and 2 barns, it being the same land conveyed to def't and others by Wm. Anderson. See deed book, page 319—adjoining lands of Asa Duvall and others.

ALSO—The undivided one-fourth part of a tract of land, containing 97 acres, more or less; of which about 10 acres are cleared and under fence, it being the same land conveyed to defendant and others by Septemeus Foster and wife, by deed dated March 10th 1857—adjoining lands of Richard Foster, John Lair, James Figart's heirs and others.

ALSO—The undivided five-sixteenths of a tract of land containing 130 acres and 39 perches, more or less; of which about 30 acres are cleared and under fence, being the same land conveyed to defendant and others by Ephriam Foster, administrator of Richard Foster, by deed dated June 14th 1855—adjoining lands of Asa Duvall, John Lair and other.

ALSO—All defendants interest in and to a tract of land, unimproved, containing 338 acres, more or less; bounded on the east by lands of James Patton, and Abr'm Bollman, on the west by the Juniata river and Daniel Young—surveyed on a warrant to defendant and James Patton, dated Feb., 16th, 1854, all situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Hezekiah Easton.

ALSO—All defendants, Rudolph Hoover and Jacob Teeter's interest, in and to a certain story and a half frame weather boarded house, being 50 feet in front and 25 feet back, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appertaining thereto—adjoining lands of Jackson Galbraith on the north-east corner, and lands of Rudolph Hoover, on all the other sides, situate in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Rudolph Hoover and Jacob Teeter, defendants.

ALSO—All defendants, Daniel Metzgar's right, title, interest and claim in and to a tract of land, containing about 112 acres, more or less; about 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of John Metzgar, William Showman and wife, and others, situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel Metzgar.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Hopewell, fronting 50 feet on Mullin street, and extending back 150 feet, with a two story plank house and a smoke house thereon erected—adjoining lot of Parndollar, Lowry and Co., on the north, and lot of Henry K. Strong on the south-east.

ALSO—One lot of ground in the town of Hopewell, fronting about 150 feet on Wood Street, and about 120 feet on Broad Street, and extending back to mill-race, and lying three square, with three two story rough cast dwelling houses, blacksmith shop, shoemaker shop, and tin shop thereon erected.

ALSO—All defendants right, title and interest in 30 acres of unimproved coal land, warranted in the name of John L. Grove—adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., the Hopewell and Iron Company, and others.

ALSO—One tract of unimproved bottom land, known as the Adam Young tract, containing 25 acres, more or less—adjoining the Juniata river on the north, and lands of John King's heirs on the east and west.

ALSO—All defendant, Thomas W. Horton's right, title, interest and claim, in and to one tract of land, called buck bottom, containing 60 acres, more or less; about 4 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half plank house thereon erected—adjoining lands of Wm. Forrester on the west, and the Juniata river on the north, east and south.

ALSO—All defendant's interest, in and to three tracts of improved coal lands, warranted in the name of Thomas W. Horton and Jesse Grove, containing in all about 151 acres, more or less—adjoining lands of Wm. Montgomery, now John Cessna, Esq., on the north and west, and lands of John Ford and others on the south, and lands of Wm. Evans, on the east, and all the above described lands situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county, except Buck Bottom, which is situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas W. Horton.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Apl. 9, '58. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at May Term, (3d day) 1858.

Elizabeth Kelly	vs. William Walsh
John Shreeve	vs Joseph Hixon
John Cook	vs School Directors
John Koontz's use	vs Michael Reed
Samuel Amick	vs Joseph S. Reed et. al.
E. Goit and wife's use	vs David Patterson
Lowry and wife's use	vs Same
Sam'l Moses' ex'rs et al	vs John Alsip
Peter J. Little	vs Jacob Strock
John May	vs Geo. Troutman, et al
Jacob Fahrner's use	vs John Alsip
H. & B. R. P. & T. Road Company	vs Patrick Leddy
Benj. Mahoney, et. al.	vs Solomon Sponsler
James Patton	vs Dr. Wm. Burch
D. L. Keagy's use	vs P. Morningstar, et al.
Philip Hardman, et al.	vs Elias Hite
Wm. C. Logan, Esq.,	vs D. H. Hofius, Esq.
Wm. Border's use	vs John Taylor, et al.
Abm. Reighart	vs Thomas Imler et al.
Powell W. Dishong	vs David Walter et al.
Charles Stuckey	vs Henry Moses et al.
Dr. Wm. Blair	vs A. Blair
John Wemmer	vs Anthony Clingeman,

Prothonotary's Office, April 9, 1858. } S H TATE, Proth'y.

Notice to the Holders of Poor House CHECKS.

THE Directors of the Poor of Bedford County, hereby give notice to the holders and owners of Poor House checks, that it will be to their interest to present them to the Treasurer, George Blymire, Esq., at Bedford. The object in having them presented is to ascertain the amount of indebtedness, so that the Directors may be enabled to fix the taxes and make other arrangements to discharge the same. Those living at a distance can send in the amounts.

The TAX COLLECTORS are also notified that the balances due on their duplicates must be paid, or the necessary means will be resorted to, to compel payment.

GEORGE D. SHUCK,
GEORGE ELDER,
GEORGE SMOUSE,
Directors.

April 9, 1858.

The Bedford Gazette.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

MEETING OF THE BEDFORD BAR.

On the announcement, on Wednesday last, of the death of T. W. B. McFadden, Esq., which took place at Schellsburg, on Tuesday last, a meeting of the members of the Bedford Bar, was convened at the Court House. J. M. Russell, Esq., was called to the chair and O. E. Shannon, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Fr. Jordan, Esq., being called upon, made some appropriate remarks, referring to the intelligence, high social qualities and many virtues of the deceased, alluding also to the satisfactory manner in which he but lately discharged the various duties of Prothonotary, Register, Recorder, &c., of Fulton county. The following resolutions were also offered by Mr. Jordan, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with deep regret of the death of our brother member of this Bar, T. W. B. McFadden, Esq., at his late residence in Schellsburg.

Resolved, That he was endeared to us by his many virtues, his bright promise of future usefulness, and his good social qualities, as well as by his recent and severe afflictions.

Resolved, That we rejoice to know that he was enabled to bear with manly fortitude and christian resignation the manifold sufferings of his protracted illness, and that he died with the full assurance of a blissful hereafter.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathise with the afflicted family of the deceased and that the President of this meeting be directed to forward a copy of our proceedings to the widow of the deceased; and that as a further token of regard for his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the papers of Bedford and Fulton counties.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

J. M. Russell, Prest.

O. E. Shannon, Sec'y.

County Surveyor.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be found that Mr. Ketterman our efficient county surveyor has moved to our Borough. Persons, therefore, who may wish to do business with him by letter will address him at this place, instead of Stonerstown, as formerly.

Negroes allowed to vote.—The Abolition amalgamationists in Kansas who are opposed to its admission with the Lecompton Constitution, lately held a Constitutional Convention and resolved to give *negroes* the right to vote on the Constitution which they formed. Popular Sovereignty is "spreading itself," surely.

Congress.—Since our last issue, the Lower House of Congress adopted a motion to adhere to the "Montgomery Amendment." This was done to preclude a Committee of Conference, and to keep the Kansas question unsettled.—The Senate, however, will ask for a Committee of Conference, and if the House does not grant it, then the responsibility will rest, as it does now, with the Anti-Lecomptonites, if Kansas is not admitted into the Union, this session of Congress.

Charles M. Barton, Esq.—We learn from the Fulton *Democrat*, that our young friend Barton has been appointed Prosecuting Attorney, for that county, in the place of Mr. Reges who has resigned the office. Charley is a good, whole-souled fellow, and we are heartily glad to hear of his promotion.

New Goods.—Our friends J. & J. M. Shoemaker are receiving and just opening a fine selection of spring and summer goods, which they authorize us to say, they intend selling cheaper than the cheapest.

In town.—Col. Thomas R. Sill, of Pittsburg, formerly of this place, paid his old friends in and around Bedford, a short visit, a few days ago. The Colonel is a gentleman in every sense of the word.

A Dirty Dough-Face.—Beef Bigler, last week stated in the Senate, that he desired to see Kansas come into the Union as a Slave State!—*Bedford Inq.*

A dirty lie, which no one but a dirty blackguard would have been guilty of giving utterance to.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

—J. B. Stout, tax-collector of West Pittsburgh, Pa., has decamped. The papers of that city say he is a defaulter to the amount of $1,500.

List of Jurors

Drawn for May Term, (1st Monday, 3d day) 1858.

GRAND JURORS.

Bedford Township—William Chenowith, foreman, Adam Barnhart, Johnson Hafer, James Rea, Sam'l Stivers.
Bedford Borough—John J. Cessna, Hiram Lentz.
Cumberland Valley—Wm. Nottingham, Henry Smith.
Harrison Township—Joseph Mortimore, Daniel May, Frederick Turner.
Hopewell—Jacob Steel.
Juniata—Benjamin Housel.
Monroe—John Nycum,
Napier—Henry Eguilph.
Snake Spring—John Mortimore, of George.
South Woodberry—William Burch.
St Clair—Hiram Blackburn.
Southampton—Lew is W. Browning.
Union—Thomas C. Reighart, Castleton Ake.
West Providence—Valentine Steckman.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS.

Bedford Borough—Wilson P. Mower.
Bedford Township—Jacob Fetter of John.
Colerain—William Dibert, Perry Morgan, John Shoemaker, John M. Van Horn.
Cumberland Valley—Henry Wertz, John Blair.
Hopewell—William Brallier, John Cook, John T. Piper.
Harrison—James Elder, John E. Miller, John Smith, merchant; John Smith, farmer; Valentine B. Wertz.
Juniata—Henry Horn, John McCreary.
Liberty—John B. Zook, Lewis Putt.
Londonderry—Samuel Hoyman.
Monroe—Jacob Fletcher, Nathan Grubb.
M. Woodberry—Simon Beard, Rudolph Hoover.
Napier—Samuel W. Miller, Cornelius Whetstone.
Southampton—Archibald Perdew.
Snake Spring—Solomon Reighart.
South Woodberry—John Bowman.
St. Clair—John Blackburn.
Union—William Wertz, Abraham Hill, Esq., Edward Conrad, John Ake, Esq.
West Providence—Andrew J. Morgart, Philip G. Morgart, David Sparks.

Special Notices.

Editoral Opinions.—The editor of the *American Agriculturist*, who professes to be familiar with the working of machinery, desired to purchase a Sewing Machine, and after examining all the various styles in the market, says: "For our own family use, we became satisfied that Grover & Baker's is the *best*, and we accordingly purchased it." Horace Greeley, in referring to this extract of his brother editor, writes: "To all of which the *Tribune* says, Amen!" We feel disposed to say so too, and advise our lady readers to make themselves familiar with the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, if they value health and comfort.

Especial Notice.—Those of our readers who have been troubled with Coughs and Colds, Bronchial or Throat Diseases, so prevalent at this season of the year, we advise to try one bottle of a very agreeable medicine called "Pectoral Syrup," prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, Wholesale Druggist, of 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa., which is as much superior to the various nostrums with which the country is filled, as one medicine can be to another. You can get it at Samuel Brown's Bedford and at the store of Colvin & Robison, Schellsburg.

Bedford Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Flour,	$4	Butter,	16 cts.
Wheat, per bu.	85	Eggs, per doz.	08 "
Rye, "	50 cts.		
Buckwheat, per bu.	40 "	Lard "	10 "
Barley, "	50 "	Onions, per bu.	37½ "
Oats, "	25 "	Corn, "	40 "
Potatoes, "	37½		

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 12, 1858.

Breadstuffs continue dull, but without change in prices, except for Corn, which has declined. There is very little export demand for Flour, and the only sales that have come under our notice have been for the supply of the trade, at prices ranging from $4 37½ up to $6 50 for common and fancy lots, as in quality.

Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce, and the transactions have been limited.

Wheat continues dull. The sales have been limited, and prices rather drooping. Sales of 1000 bus. Penna. Western at $1 08 per bus. for good Red, and $1 30 for White, all in store.

800 bushels Rye sold at 70c.

Corn is dull, and prices have declined 3a4c. per bushel, 2800 bus. yellow brought 70c. afloat.

Oats are dull and prices drooping. A cargo of prime Delaware brought 37c. per bushel.

Whiskey remains without change. Small sales of barrel at 21c. 20½c. for hhds., and 19½c. for Drudges.

MARRIED:

On the 18th ult., at the residence of the Bride's father, by Rev. Lemuel Evans, Mr. Isaac Newton Sheets, of Fulton Co., to Miss. Jane Cook of Huntingdon Co, Pa.,

At the Parsonage in St. Clairsville, March 25th, by Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. John W. Fickes, to Miss. Marietta Croyle, both of Union Township.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.-tf.

Notice.

THE following-persons have filed their petitions for License, in the Clerk's Office, to be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Bedford County, on Friday, the 7th day of May next.

Mrs. Mary Cook,	Bedford Borough,	Tavern.	
Val. Steckman,	"	"	"
John Hafer,	"	"	"
John G. Minnich,	"	"	E. House.
John Todd,	"	Township,	Tavern.
J. K. Bowles,	"	"	"
Jas. S. Beckwith,	Broad Top	"	"
Jas. Eichelberger,	"	"	"
Edward Pearson,	"	"	E. House.
John Foster,	"	"	"
Joshua Filler,	Colerain,	"	Tavern.
Jac. B. Anderson,	C. Valley	"	"
Mrs. Haney,	"	"	"
V. V. Wertz,	Harrison	"	"
Martin Feightner,	"	"	"
Joseph Foller,	Juniata	"	"
James Burns,	"	"	"
Joseph Wolford,	"	"	"
Catharine Tricker,	Liberty	"	"
Jacob A. Raum,	"	"	"
Jon. Fichtner,	Londonderry	"	"
James Burns,	"	"	"
James Carnell,	Monroe	"	"
George Stuckey,	Napier	"	"
D. A. T. Black,	East Prov.	"	"
Wm. Gracy,	"	"	"
John A. Gump,	W. Prov.	"	"
John S. Robison,	Schellsburg	bor.	"
George Colvin,	"	"	"
Bernard O'Neil,	Southampton	tp.	"
Peter Amick,	St. Clair,	"	"
Thomas Reighart,	Union	"	"
Michael Wyant,	"	"	"
Alex. & Jos. Stoner,	S. Woodberry	tp.	"
Wm. M. Pearson,	Middle	"	"
Henry Fluck,	"	"	"

Clerk's Office, } S. H. TATE,
April 16, 1858. } Clerk.

Bedford Academy.

The Summer session of this Institution will commence on Monday, April 21st.

The efficient County Superintendent of Public Schools, Rev. H. Heckerman, will assist in the instruction of youth during the coming quarter. Persons, therefore, wishing to pursue a course of study with the view of preparing themselves to teach in our Common Schools will enjoy rare advantages in connection with this Institution.

GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, Prin.

April, 9, 1858.

Office of the C. V. M. Pro. Company.
March 2, 1858.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an assesment of 6 per cent. has this day been levied on the premium notes of this Company in force on the 14th day of October last, except notes on original applications taken after the 15th day of August 1857, and all notes expiring or surrendered and not renewed between said dates, on each of which 3 per cent. is assessed.

Members of this Company residing in Bedford County, or having property insured therein, are respectfully required to pay their *pro rata* assessments to James M. Russell, Esq., who is duly appointed collector of said county.

☞An abatement of 6 per cent. will be made for prompt payment—i. e. within 30 days from the date hereof. By order of the Board.

Mar 12, 1858. JOHN T. GREEN. Secretary.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

TREASURER'S SALE

Of unseated lands and town lots in Bedford county.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (14th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of

SAMUEL DAVIS, Treasurer.

Acres.	Warrantees or Owners.	Taxes.
	Bedford Township.	
300	Margaret Diehl,	$ 88
404	James Tubman,	6 80
95	Thomas J Bennett,	1 72
	Broad Top Township.	
150	James Entrican,	13 20
8	James Entrican,	96
51	Wm T Daugherty,	15 92
399	John Belts,	5 40
63	Jacob Myers,	3 60
403	John Bollman,	15 00
402 110 per.	William Bunn,	14 40
205 50 per.	Wm. Lane,	6 74
30	Lewis T. Watson,	60
200	John Devereux,	6 00
427	Mary Montgomery,	7 88
205	Newlan and Marshall,	5 00
421	John Montgomery,	8 92
339	Stephans & Co., in Wright of Shreaves,	10 16½
30	Rathmell Wilson,	1 10
5	Aaron Evans,	12
265	Jos. Figard,	1 58
60	Wm. Figard,	2 34
39	Rathmell Wilson,	48
28	do do	36
100	do do	1 80
66	John King,	3 56
	Colerain Township.	
600	Samuel Williams,	2 24
90	Jos. and Emanuel Diehl,	84
45	Wm. Smith,	73
	Cumberland Valley Township.	
397½	John Sample,	5 96
	Hopewell Township.	
200	John Corly,	1 20
150	James Howard,	88
404	Richard Moan,	48
420	John Cheney,	52
404	Joseph Moan,	48
409½	Samuel Moan,	48
424 35 per.	Alex. Moan,	24
206½	John Mellney,	52
192	Timothy Moan,	24
200 54 per.	Israel Moan,	28
196 50 per.	Zac. Moan,	24
222	Elizabeth Piper,	24
212 20 per.	John Boyd,	24
214 65 "	Wm Davis,	24
216 60½ "	Isabella Davis,	24
239½	Wm Piper,	28
238	John Hardin,	28
221	Ignatius Hardin,	28
434 125 per.	James Wilson,	52
187 40 "	David Piper,	24
425	George F. Alberti,	1 20
402 57 per.	Stephen Moan,	48
342	Daniel Kerr,	9 60
60	Samuel Livingston's heirs,	72
28	George Wishart,	40
	Harrison Township.	
163	Nicholas Knight,	24
	Liberty Township.	
60	Abel Putt,	70
473 81 per.	Hannah Alberti,	8 25
448	Mariah Albreti,	10 65
100	George B Kay,	1 48
	Londonderry Township.	
453	Joseph Gardner,	1 36
150	John Sadler,	1 80
	Napier Township	
200	Abner Rodgers,	60
	East Providence.	
200½	Thos Logan,	88
403	Charles Evans,	1 20
402 46 per.	Keziah Logan,	1 20
400 62 "	Charles Logan,	1 20
400 75 "	John Cavan,	1 20
400	Thomas Cavan,	1 20
398 38 per.	Thomas Logan,	1 20
406 103 "	Alex. Cavan,	1 20
30	Solomon Williams,	40
100	Jacob Ritchey,	36
17	Francis Gibbs,	16
406	Isaac Cavin,	1 20
	West Providence.	
6	William Paxton,	32
183	Dudley Daugherty,	2 82
	St. Clair Township.	
4 lots	Jacob Ink's Heirs,	48
204	David McRobert,	1 20
477	James Ross,	1 20
411	William Snively,	1 20
62	Henry Koontz,	50
	Southampton Township.	
200	James Riggs,	60
439	Paul Ward,	1 32
357	Patrick Ward,	1 08
351	Joseph Ward,	1 04
353	Jonathan Ward,	1 04
136	Isaac Hunter,	2 08
488	P. Clingeman,	1 20
	Union Township.	
400	John Swaggart,	7 90
409	Leonard Swaggart,	10 64
266	Alexander Gardner,	3 90
116	Dr Wm Smith,	1 78
43	Samuel Burket,	52
116	John Shee,	58
109	James Johnson,	2 58
50	Frederick Snider,	60
440	Jeremiah Jackson,	5 56
411½	Jacob Swaggart,	4 36
440	Wm Pierson,	10 36
410	Ebenezer Branham,	11 68
120	Conrad Imler,	1 80
200	Christley Bowser,	9 72
100	George Laib,	1 34
100	Jacob Burket,	2 07
150	Peter Shoenberger,	1 84
43	Samuel Burket,	1 40
423	Hugh Porter,	4 62
439	Griffith Evans,	10 00
403½	Philip Stine,	9 76
439	John Martin,	11 64
438	John Saylor,	10 32
439	Wilson Hunt,	10 32
438½	Alex Scott,	10 22
127	Dr P Shoenberger,	2 96
124	do do	4 48
40	do do	48
	Middle Woodberry.	
379	Daniel Montgomery,	10 04
401½	William Montgomery,	31 11
173	Melina,	14 38
117	Daniel Montgomery,	10 96
180	Daniel Montgomery,	4 40
	Jacob Strock, 1 lot no. 72	42
	do do 1 lot no. 74	1 06
	South Woodberry Township.	
216 16½ per.	Isabella Davis,	24
55 100 "	John S Hetrick,	28
222	Elizabeth Piper,	24

GEO. A. BROOKS,

Book Binder and Stationer,

No. 64 Market-Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

STATE CAPITAL BINDERY.

THE subscriber is fully prepared to furnish County Officers, Banks, Coal and Insurance Companies, Merchants, &c., with all kinds of Blank Books, at prices as low as they can be purchased any where, and in a style much more durable than city make.—OLD BOOKS, LAW BOOKS, PERIODICALS, &c., bound to any style or pattern.

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Ruling neatly executed.

English, French and American Stationery furnished to order.

Orders for Blank Books, Stationery, &c., sent by mail, will be speedily filled and forwarded by express. Binding, etc., can be sent me by same means, stating the manner in which it is to be done.

The patronage of the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, is respectfully solicited, and I would beg leave to refer all who have work to Maj. Samuel H. Tate, Prothonotary. Give me a trial.

GEO. A. BROOKS.

Harrisburg, April 9, 1858-2m.

LIST OF RETAILERS

Of foreign and domestic goods wares and merchandise of Bedford county for the year

1858.

		Class.	License.
H D Peugh,	Bedford Borough,	14	$7 00
A B Cramer & Co.	do	12	12 00
Nicholas Lyons,	do	14	7 00
George W. Rupp,	do	13	10 00
Reed and Minnich,	do	13	10 00
Samuel Brown,	do	14	7 00
Samuel Shuck and Co.,	do	14	7 00
Robert Fyan,	do	14	7 00
J and J M Shoemaker,	do	14	7 00
Sarah E Potts,	do	14	7 00
Isaac Lippel,	do	14	7 00
Colin Loyer,	do	14	7 00
Agnes Saupp,	do	14	7 00
John Arnold,	do	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley,	do	14	7 00
George Blymire,	do	14	7 00
Dr. B F Harry,	do	14	7 00
Dr. F C Reamer,	do	14	7 00
Adam Ferguson,	do	11	7 00
A L Deshaugh, E. H.	do	8	5 00
Jacob Bolinger, E. H.	do	8	5 00
	Bedford Township.		
Jacob Barnhart,		14	7 00
John S Ritchey,	Distillery,	4	5 00
	Broad Top.		
Barndollar and Everhart,		12	12 00
Fluck and Eichelberger,		13	10 00
	Colerain Township.		
N C Evans,		14	7 00
A C James,		14	7 00
J and J M Shoemaker,		14	7 00
	Cumberland Valley Tp.		
Jacob Anderson,		14	7 00
Thomas Fisher,		14	7 00
Daniel R Anderson,		14	7 00
Thomas Growden,		14	7 00
	East Providence Tp.		
John Nycum,		14	7 00
D A T Black,		14	7 00
Loderbaugh and Pea,		14	7 00
	Hopewell Tp.		
John Dasher,		14	7 00
Henry S King,		14	7 00
	Harrison Tp.		
Valentine B Wertz,		14	7 00
John W Smith,		14	7 00
Andrew J Snively,		14	7 00
	Juniata Tp.		
Wm Keyser,		14	7 00
Hillegas and Mowry,		14	7 00
Lewis N Fyan,		14	7 00
	Liberty Tp.		
David S Berkstresser,		14	7 00
Lewis Putt,		14	7 00
John Cypher,		14	7 00
Steel and Entrican,		14	7 00
Jacob Fockler,		14	7 00
John Heefner,	Eating House,	8	5 00
	Londonderry Tp.		
Jacob Devore, Jr.,		14	7 00
Burns and Tharp,		14	7 00
Thomas J Porter,		14	7 00
	Monroe Tp.		
Daniel Fletcher,		14	7 00
James R O'Neal,		14	7 00
	Napier Tp.		
John Wayde,		14	7 00
Peter Hillegas,	Distillery,	4	5 00
	West Providence.		
Murray and Brother,		14	7 00
Jacob Barndollar and Co.,		14	7 00
James M. Barndollar,		14	7 00
Thomas Ritchey,		14	7 00
Fisher and Barnett,		14	7 00
Nicholas Koontz,		14	7 00
	Schellsburg,		
B F Horn and Brother,		14	7 00
A B Bunn,		14	7 00
E Statler and Son,		14	7 00
Colvin and Robison,		14	7 00
John S Schell,		14	7 00
	St. Clair Tp.		
F D Beegle,		14	7 00
G B Amick and Brother,		14	7 00
George Hinesling,		14	7 00
G D Trout,		14	7 00
Simon Hershman,		14	7 00
Thomas B Smith,		14	7 00
John H Schell,		14	7 00
	Southampton Tp.		
John Cavender,		14	7 00
William Lashley,		14	7 00
Kirk and Fletcher,		14	7 00
Rice and Miller,		14	7 00
	Union Tp,		
John M Walters,		14	7 00
	M. Woodberry Tp.		
Jacob Breneman,		13	10 00
C W Richetson,		14	7 00
Simon Beard,		14	7 00
Michael Pote,		14	7 00
John Wisegarver, E. B.		8	5 00
	S. Woodberry Tp.		
Piper and Scott,		14	7 00
S R Oster,		14	7 00
George Kauffman,		14	7 00
D F Buck		14	7 00
D Beegle,		14	7 00

NOTICE is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners office in Bedford, on Saturday, the 8th day of May next.

LEVI AGNEW,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1858.

BANKING HOUSES OF JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET CO.	Pennsylvania.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "	
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.	
UNIONTOWN,	"	
BROWNSVILLE,	"	
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.	

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

R. FRANCE & CO., MANAGERS.

Caution Notice.

Persons living at a distance should be extremely cautious of whom they order Lottery Tickets or Certificates of packages of Tickets. The country is flooded with bogus and swindling Lotteries. Every inducement is held out to get persons to invest money in them. Capital Prizes of from $20,000 to $40,000 head their schemes—with tickets at One Dollar. $100,000 Capital Prizes are offered, tickets $5. All such, in every instance, are frauds; if money is sent for tickets, it is so much thrown away without the shadow of a chance of getting a prize. Beware of all Lotteries where the Capital Prize is unusually large in comparison to the price of tickets. In every instance where large prizes are offered for a small cost of tickets, put it down as a certain fraud.

The Kentucky State Lottery for the benefit of the Shelby College, under our management, is the only Lottery in the United States which is legally decided by the Maryland drawings; all other Lotteries which purport to be decided by the Maryland Drawings, are frauds.

THE MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES.

Purchase in the Maryland State Lotteries, then you are sure of being right. And in ordering the Maryland Lotteries, you are sure of honest and fair drawings.

One thing look to, and that is, if you order from any licensed vender in Baltimore, do not receive any but Managers' tickets and Managers' Printed Certificates of Packages. The Managers' Certificates have the number printed, and have the lithographed signature of R. France & Co.

No one has a right to send his individual certificates, and if he does it, be sure there is a fraud at the bottom of it.

R. FRANCE & Co.
Managers of Maryland State Lotteries.

100 PAIR Ladies Kid and Morocco Lace Boots, a superior article at

mar12,'58. REED & MINNICH'S.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec 5, 1856.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested, will take notice, that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation, on Friday the 7th day of May next, at the Court House in Bedford.

The account of Adam Kettering, administrator of the Estate of John Teeter, late of Monroe Township, dec'd.

The account of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Amos Raley, late of Londondery Township dec'd.

The supplemental account of John Cessna Esq., administrator of the Estate of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence Township dec'd.

The account of Thomas Blackburn, Guardian of Elizabeth Miller, formerly Elizabeth Griffith, of St. Clair Township.

The account of John Blair Esq., administrator of the Estate of John Blair, late of Cumberland Valley Township dec'd.

The account of Job Mann, surviving adm'r with the Will annexed of S. M. Barclay, Esq., late of Bedford borough, deceased.

Register's Office, } S. H. TATE,
April 9th 1858. } Register.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1858, before the Judges of the said Court,

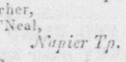
On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Rifile, late of Juniata township, in said county, dec'd, to wit, John C. Rifile, residing in Cumberland, Md., Mary, wife of John Sweeny, residing in Indiana county, Pa., Thomas, residing in Iowa, David, residing in Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., Ellen, wife of Thomas McCulliff, residing in Somerset, now in Bedford county, Penn'a., Catharine, a minor, daughter of Catharine, dec'd, who has for her guardian *ad litem*, O. E. Shannon, Esq., residing in Bedford, and Margaret, wife of Alfred Miller, residing in Cumberland, Md., to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for said co., on the 1st Monday, 3d day of May, next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' court of Bedford county aforesaid, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

Sheriff directed to serve same personally upon those heirs residing in the county, and by publication upon those residing without.

By the Court.

Attest— WILLIAM S. FLUKE,
March 12, 1858. Sheriff.

How to save Money!



ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture, can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	29 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	3 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

February 19, 1858.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post office, at Bedford, Pa., March 31st, 1858. ☞Persons calling for letters in this list will be particular to say they are advertised.

Anderson W.	Imler Henry, 2.
Anderson S. B.	Keller William,
Adlams Andrew,	Kauffman Henry,
Ayres Wm. R.	Koontz Dan'l,
Black Zeigler,	Keterman Samuel,
Brubaker Margaret Mrs	Kauffman G. D.
Brust John,	Kimball G. A.
Boles George,	Kline Peter,
Boan Mary,	Ling John H.
Black James,	Long Levi,
Beam D.	Luckiet John,
Barkhimer S. Miss.	Lemon Mr.
Beckwith James,	Laeser John,
Border N.	Lenard Mary, J.
Clarke S. H. Miss.	Mortimore M.
Calemon George,	
Come Hannah, Miss.	Stephenson McCurdy,
Carver Margaret, Miss.	Mitchell John,
Creps Henry,	Morse Fredrick,
Clements Francis,	Mason James,
Carmack Eliza, Miss,	McGownes John,
Cullen G. W.	Nailer Mary,
Cill S.	Peck William,
Cutshall Peter,	Pate Michael, 3.
Devore, J. C.	Purdy & Son,
Davis T. U. (colored)	Ramon M. F.
Dull Ellen,	Reynolds W. C. & Co.
Durm James,	Rahm H.
Devore Jacob,	Reighard A. M.
Denning Hugh,	Stilson J. D.
Evans Daniel,	Swartz Sarah, Miss.
Ferguson Susan, Miss.	Spicer Mary, Miss.
French Lyman,	Smith C. G.
Fuller Centre,	Sipes W. R.
Frisbee E. W. & Co.	Staley Peter,
Fuller James,	Shenefelt Joseph,
	Sampson William,
Gordon Margaret,	Saunders J. H. & Co.
Gray George,	Shaffer Jacob,
Gordon Francis R.	Shannon John,
Gordon Daniel F.	Smith Malen,
Hallam James R.	Smith F. B.
Honisstine Isaac,	Stevens Edward,
Henry James,	Speaker Eliza,
Hite Samuel,	Stouffer C.
Harris Eliza,	Sheridan Mary, Miss.
Fergurson & Hunt, 2.	Stewart & Agris,
Hazlett William, 2.	Snitey J. M.
Hoffman Elward,	Strong Pheby, Miss.
Huzzard Christian,	Tenno Otis,
Haas John,	Tharp J. H.
Holmes William,	Woodcock M. S.
Hartsel Marian Miss.	Wolfmen Analize,
Harbaugh S. P.	
Heeleman Winright,	
Hutchinson D. M.	

Bedford Pa., } JNO A. MOWRY,
April 9, 1858. } P. M.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry al kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

***They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and John G. Hartley and A. J. Snively, Esqs., Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 1st Monday of May, (being the 3rd day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 9th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1858.

WILLIAM S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

BENJAMIN MARTIN'S ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given to the widow and heirs of Benjamin Martin, late of Bedford County, dec'd, and all persons interested, to appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bedford, in and for Bedford County, on Monday, the 3d day of May, next, and show cause if any they have why Gideon B. Martin, one of the Executors of said Benjamin Martin, dec'd, should not be discharged from his said Office as Executor thereof.

Bedford, April 9th, 1858. By the Court,
S. H. TATE, Clerk.

ESTATE OF JOSHUA PRICE, DEC'D.

LETTERS of administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the undersigned, upon the Estate of Joshua Price, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims against the Estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Cumberland Valley, } JOS. HEMMING,
April 9th, 1858. } Administrator.

Notice of Inquisition:

WHEREAS Philip Crissman, late of Union

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND
Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or 6 Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

HARDWARE,
FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND
VARIETY STORE.
WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Churns in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Pine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Patent and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

PUBLIC SALE OF
REAL ESTATE!

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Tuesday, the 27th day of April, next,

all the interest of Rachel J. Cook, one of the heirs and lineal dercendants of Wm. Cessna, late of Harrison township, deceased, of, in and to the following described Real Estate, viz: One tract containing

332 ACRES AND 49 PERCHES,

adjoining lands of George Elder, John Metzger, C. S. Kaerner, Henry Wertz, Geo. Detrick and Barclay's Heirs.

Also—One other tract, containing 304 ACRES and 38 PERCHES, adjoining George Elder, C. Piper Rinehart Blum, John Cook, Andrew Seller and others, and also, one other tract, now known as the "Keyser Tract," containing 30 ACRES, and adjoining George Detrick, David Kring, Barclay's heirs and others, all in Harrison township.

Terms, cash at confimation of sale.

JOHN CESSNA,
Mar. 26, 1858. Guardian of Rachel J. Cook.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS George Harker, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, died seized of the following described real estate, to wit: two tracts of land lying contiguous and adjoining, containing in all seventy five acres, or thereabout; adjoining lands of Philip Croft, John F. Holsinger, Widow Croft and others,

Said deceased died leaving issue four children, two of whom are dead, leaving issue, and two alive, to wit: John leaving issue, Sarah Jane, Wm. Henry, Phœbe Ellen and George Edmund, of whom Daniel Barley is guardian, George, Elizabeth Funk, deceased, leaving issue, Louisa, residing in Cedar county, Iowa, and has for her guardian George B. Holsinger, Jane, intermarried with George B. Holsinger, all residing in Bedford county, except Louisa Funk;

NOTICE is therefore given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an inquisition, or valuation on the said premises, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1858, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Mar. 26,'58. } WM. S. FLUKE, Sheriff.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley will save costs by paying up before the books and notes are placed in the hands of a collector.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

March 26, 1858.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Solomon Harclerood, late of Colerain township, deceased—all persons, therefor indebted to said estste will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN CESSNA,
March 26, 1858. Adm'r.

FRESH and genuine seeds from Philadelphia by express, at Hartley's. Also sugar cane seed. [mar. 26, '58.]

As the season for chapped hands and faces it is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞ Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

LAW NOTICE.
W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.

Nov. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal- and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug, 7. 1857.—6m.

W. J. BAER. G. W. BENFOR. B. F. MEYERS

BAER, BENFORD & MEYERS,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

WILL punctually attend to all business entrusted to their care. ☞ Mr. Baer will be in regular attendance at Court. Office on Juliana street, same as formerly occupied by Wm. M. Hall, Esq. [jan 28,'58.]

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

WM. FOSTER,
WITH
BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞ Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

LAST NOTICE!

THE subscribers now have their books posted for settlement, and call upon *all persons* doing business with them, to come forward and settle up their accounts immediately. They hope this notice will not be passed unheeded, as this has been the first time for years of business that a similar call has been made. One of the firm being now engaged in other business, the business of the firm imperatively demands settlement. All kinds of Hides will be taken in payment of accounts due.

TAYLOR & MOWRY.

Jan. 1, 1858.

NEW FALL GOODS.

The subscribers have just received a large assortment of Fall and Winter goods, all of which will be offered at prices to suit the times. We respectfully invite Cash and prompt six month buyers, to call and examine our stock—assuring them, we shall offer inducements greater than heretofore.

Country Produce of all kinds received for Goods.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 16 1857.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union. Passengers will pass over the whole route by

DAYLIGHT, and will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted. JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858–tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., and Everhart, Ashcom & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books &c., are in the hands of Barndoller & Everhart, who are authorized to settle all accounts of the old firm.

G. R. BARNDOLLAR,
J. F. LOWRY.
C. W. ASHCOM.

Hopewell, Sep. 1. '57. J. C. EVERHART.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public that they will continue the business of merchandising at the old stand, and hope by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

We have remodeled the Hopewell Mill, and are now ready to grind all kinds of grain. We will at all times purchase all kinds of grain for which the highest price will be paid.

BARNDOLLAR & EVERHART.

Hopewell, Oct. 30, 1857.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, on the estate of William Iams, late of Southampton township, dec'd, that all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

WM. HAMS,
Administrator, residing in Southampton Township.
Feb. 26, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford Co., to the undersigned, upon the estate of Elizabeth Raily, late of Londonderry township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will please make payment and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. W. BENFORD,
Adm'r.

Feb. 26, 1858.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

A SUPERIOR article of Cloverseed for sale at REED & MINNICH'S.

WAGONS.—Several new two horse wagons, work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit, or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co. Feb. 19, 1858.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co Feb 19, 1858.

☞ Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

DR. WALTON'S
AMERICAN PILLS.
JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walgen* No. 151 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

DR. H. JAMES'
EXTRACT OF CANNABIS INDICA,

(Alcoholic praperation from the leaves imported from Calcutta,)

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSUMPTON, BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, &c.

PRICE, $2,00 PER BOTTLE.

☞ None genuine witnout "Dr. H. James, 19 Grand St., Jersey City," blown in the bottle. For sale by ROBERT FYAN, Bedford Pa., Sole Agent.

Feb. 19, 1858.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madary, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20. 1857. HENRY S. KING.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS AT
REED AND MINNICH'S.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Calicoes, Ginghams, Flannels, Tickings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, Table diaper, Paper and Cambric Muslins, Irish Linen, also a fine assortment o Ladies' Shoes, Gaiters, and Lace Boots, and a variety of Misses' and children's Shoes, which will be sold low for cash.

Feb. 26, 1858.

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

NEW
Fancy Store.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH & CO., respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity to their new and handsome stock of goods just opened in "Mann's Building" Julianna st. opposite Dr. Reamer's Drug Store.

These goods have been selected with the greatest care, and are of the latest style and best quality. Their stock consists in part of

Moire Antique Silks.	All Wool de laines.
Blk. Gro de Rhine.	do do printed.
French Merinoes, plain and printed	Blk. Elastic Belts
Moss head Fringes.	Chenille Trimmings.
Bugle Laces.	Chenille Scarfs.
Ladies Kid Gloves.	Chenille head dresses.
Ladies Gauntlets.	Fancy French Corsets.
Gents' Blk. Kid Gloves,	Velveteen, &c. &c.

Perfumery, Extracts, Jewelry, &c.

LADIES' and CHILDRENS' BONNETS in great variety. A general assortment of Ladies and Misses SHOES, GAITERS, OVERSHOES, &C.

SHAWLS of every quality and description.

H. D. PEUGH,
ETTIE A. FISHBURN,

Oct. 23, 1857,

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—90 Acres of Land,

part of the Vickroy Estate called 'Sugar Bottom,' in St. Clair township.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodderry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

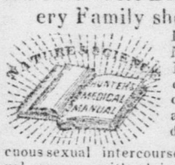
All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Nov. 13, 1857.

"MAN, KNOW THYSELF."

An Invaluable Book for 25 Cents, 'Every Family should have a Copy.'



DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL AND HANDBOOK FOR THE AFFLICTED,—containing an outline of the origin, progress, treatment and cure of every form of disease contracted by promiscuous sexual intercourse, by self-abuse, or by sexual excess, with advice for their prevention, written in a familiar style, avoiding all medical technicalities, and every thing that would offend the ear of decency.

Testimony of the Professor of Obstetrics in Penn. College, Philadelpia.—'*DR. HUNTER'S MEDICAL MANUAL.*'—The author of this work, unlike the majority of those who advertise to cure the diseases of which it treats, is a graduate of one of the best Colleges in the United States. It affords me pleasure to recommend him to the unfortunate, or to the victim of mal-practice, as a successful and experienced practitioner, in whose honor and integrity they may place the greatest confidence.

JOSEPH LONGSHORE, M. D.

From A. Woodward, M. D., of Penn University, Philad.—It gives me pleasure to add my testimony to the professional ability of the Author of the "*Medical Manual.*"—Numerous cases of Diseases of the Genital Organs, some of them of long standing, have come under my notice, in which his skill has been manifest in restoring to perfect health, in some instances where the patient has been considered beyond medical aid. In the treatment of seminal weakness, or disarrangement of the functions produced by *Self-abuse*, or *Excess* of venery, I do not know his superior in the profession. I have been acquainted with the author some thirty years, and deem it no more than justice to him as well as a kindness to the unfortunate victim of early indiscretion, to recommend him as one, in whose professional skill and integrity they may safely confide themselves.

ALFRED WOODWARD, M. D.

One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States, for 25 cents, or 6 copies for $1. ☞ Address COSDEN & CO., Publishers, Box 197, Philadelphia.

☞ Booksellers, Canvassers and Box Agents *supplied on the most liberal terms.* [nov.4,'57-1y.]

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

All kinds of goods sold at REED & MINNICH'S, for Cash or Produce.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch, &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Shryock & Smith,
Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!

J. M. LINSEY'S GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

Which is a purely *vegetable Preparation*, for the purifying of blood, giving vigor to the Liver, stomach and bowels, and expelling from the system all morbid matter, and substituting in its stead a healthful activity through all the functions of life.

HOW IT WAS DISCOVERED!

In the fall of 1854 a daughter of Mr. Lindsey was suffering from a malignant attack of Cancrum Oris (Canker of the mouth.) She had previously been prostrated by the attacks of Dysentary, Inflamation of the lungs and Hectic Fever, successively, which resulted in the above named disease in its worst form. Her condition was most deplorable—her mouth and cheek were literally rotten—the attending physician pronounced the case a hopeless one. Everything indicated a speedy and horrible death—the death of rotting out of life! At this critical juncture Mr. Lindsey prepared a compound for the purpose of alleviating, possible, the pains of the little sufferer. She was made to use it freely, and in a short time to his most delightful astonishment, there was a very perceptible change for the better. The mouth began to put on a bright and healthy appearance—the foul breath became sweet—the appetite was restored, and the child seemed to partake of a new and fresh life.

Hope was inspired, and the use of the compound was faithfully continued, the result of which, with the blessing of God, was her complete restoration.—She is now perfectly healthy! From this circumstance, Mr. Lindsey was led to prepare with greater care and exactness, what had so astonishingly cured his child, and continued his experimental efforts until he succeeded in bringing to perfection his *Great Remedy for Blood Impurity*—since which time its effects have been almost miraculous. Hundreds upon hundreds, by it, have been snatched from an untimely grave and restored to the sweets of health and the endearment of friends, The young and old have tested it, saving powers and sing aloud its virtues. Say they—"after using Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher, we felt as if a new life was stirring our veins, and under God we owe to it more than words can express."

But hear from their own lips and then judge of its valuable effects. The few testimonials that follow show that it is deservedly styled the *Greatest Discovery ef this or any other age.*

J. M. LINDSEY.
Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa.

CERTIFICATES!

Pattonsville, Bedford co., Pa., Oct. 14, '57.

Mr. J. M. LINDSEY.

Dear Sir:—I was severely afflicted with rheumatism for a whole year—nine months of which time I was not able to leave my bed—when hearing of the wonderful effects of your Improved Blood Searcher, I determined to procure some it and give it a fair trial. After using three bottles I was able to walk around again as usual, and am now wholly cured. I can recommend it to all who are similarly afflicted, and believe it is all it claims to be.

Yours, truly, JOHN SHAFFER.

A DESPERATE CASE OF TETTER and BARBER'S ITCH, cured by the use of Lindsey's Blood Searcher. I, the undersigned, sometime in last March was severely afflicted with what was pronounced by my physicians to be a certain kind of Tetter and Barber's Itch. My condition was one of the greatest misery; my face was almost constantly running with the foul corruption that escaped from the tubercles, by which it was almost completely covered. After being under the care of my physicians for near two months, without the least benefit, I was induced to make a trial of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, and the result was that in using one bottle and a half I found a perfect cure, I may also say that I eagerly tried whatever was recommended as a cure.—Such was my wretchedness that I even resorted to the dangerous experiment of pouring pure Creosote on my face and neck, but all to no purpose—the Blood Searcher was the first and only thing that did me any good. As a blood purifier it is unequalled; & I have great reason to be grateful that I ever made a trial of its healing virtues, and I confidently recommend it to any who may suffer from Tetter, or any other disease arising from an impure state of the blood. JOHN DELEHUNT.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 29 1857.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF SCROFULA cured by one bottle of Lindsey's Blood Searcher.—This certifies that about one year ago our little son aged four years, was most sorely afflicted with what the physicians pronounced to be a scrofula, and was treated accordingly for nearly a year, but without the slightest benefit. His eyes were running a thin mattery humor almost constantly; which would encrust his eyes beyond the power of opening them until they were washed and cleaned by soap and water. About the same time an abscess formed just below the groin, which in due time broke and commenced a discharge, which was found impossible to dry up or heal—the bed would be very much stained and the clothing of the child perfectly sickening in a single nights time. After having the attentions of a physician for so long a time, and finding the child to be getting worse, we determined to try the effects of Mr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher. This was in last March—and before two weeks had passed away the change was manifest, and I am happy to say that in the use of a SINGLE BOTTLE our little boy has been perfectly restored to health. We cannot speak too highly of this invaluable medicine. It should be in every family—none should be without it. As a purifier of blood it is beyond all price!

DANIEL BOLLINGER.

Hollidaysburg, Pa., July 20, 1857.

Hollidaysburg, Pa. March 19th, 1857.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY,—Dear Sir: I have been using your Improved Blood Searcher since some time last summer, and I deem it to be a matter of duty to bear my testimony to its *invigorating blood restorative virtues.* I have been for a number of years severely troubled *erysipelas and general debility*; but since I put myself under the influence of your Improved Blood Searcher, I find a very decided improvement. Indeed, my acquaintances frequently remark, that I look so "fat and hearty;" and I know of no other cause than the use of your Improved Blood Searcher. Judging from my own experience, I believe that this is one of the most valuable medicines that woman can use, especially those who are or have entered upon the decline of life (from 40 to 50 years of age). I feel that it would have been above ingratitude on my my part to have withheld this testimony, and in thus consenting to appear as a witness before the public. I have been actuated solely with reference to the voice of conscience and duty. You are at liberty to make whatever use you may deem proper of this statement. Yours, respectfully,

MARGARET W. O'DONNELL.

LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY Lindsey's Improved Blood-Searcher.—*Blair County, ss.* Personally appeared before me, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for Blair county, George Kopp, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: Two years ago I was afflicted with pain between the shoulders, almost constant cough, loss of appetite, chills, nightsweats, and very subject to take colds; I, at length, became so weak that I could hardly walk; my physician done me no good. Sometime last fall, I commenced taking Lindsey's improved blood-searcher, and by the use of two bottles was perfectly cured. I feel, to recommend it to all who suffer from Liver diseases, general debility, loss of appetite, and other diseases arising from impurity of the blood. I would not like to do without it.—I consider it an excellent family medicine.

(Signed) GEORGE KOPP.

Sworn end subscribed this 15th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me, J. GORLEY, J. P.

NOTE.—Mr. Kopp is a resident of Frankstown, and is well known to the citizens of Blair and Bedford counties as a man of excellent character and influence.

A DESPERATE CASE OF AGUE AND DYSPEPSIA, entirely cured by the use of Lindsey's "Improved Blood-Searcher."

Blair County, ss.—Personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, John Moran, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that in the spring of 1856, I was a victim to that worst of diseases—dyspepsia, and that in its worst form. My appetite was completely gone, and when, in order to preserve life, I would force myself to swallow a mouthful of food, the stomach would immediately loath it, and cast it forth with the spittle. I had also been suffering with the ague; each attack lasting about nine months out of the twelve, so that, with the ague and dyspepsia, I was reduced as I thought beyond recovery; I thought I must die, my physician could do me no good. Such was my condition, when Mr. Lindsey supplied me with a bottle of his improved blood-searcher, assuring me it would work a cure. I commenced its use but with little confidence, but, in one week's time—so great was its restorative powers—I found my appetite to return, my stomach received a new tone, so that I could eat anything without the slightest inconvenience, and before its healing touch the ague fled as from a charm; nor have I been troubled with ague or dyspepsia since. I enjoy a better state of health than I had done for fifteen years before; I am strong and hearty, and I feel confident that, under the blessing of God, I owe all to the invaluable Improved Blood-Searcher. I believe it not to be only a sure remedy for ague, but an infallible *preventive*, and, as such, I would recommend it to all whose business, habits, or residences, expose them to this dreadful pest of humanity. Dyspepsia cannot stay where the Improved Blood-Searcher is properly used. I feel it my duty to point all who suffer, to this all-healing medicine. (signed.) JOHN MORAN,

Sworn and subscribed this 18th day of March, A. D. 1857, before me. JOHN COX, J. P.

FOR SALE by Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford; G B Emrick & Bro., St. Clairsville; B F Horn & Brother, Schellsburg; L N Fyan, West End; Beigle & Evans, Rainsburg; John Bouser, Bowser's Mill; Murray and Bro., Bloody Run; Jacob Beard, Barndollar's Mill; M. Koontz, Willow Grove; Piper and Scott, Pattonsville; John Dasher, Hopewell; Samuel Oster, Noble's Mills; G. D. Trout, Allum Bank; Simon Hershman, do. Jno. Wisegarver, Woodberry; David Beigle, Water-street; Geo. D. Kaufman, Flitchville. [no.20'57

Mrs. S. E. Potts

HAS just returned from the Cities with a Rich assortment of Fall and Winter goods, such as elegant Rich Silks, all Wool Plaids, Merino Delaines, Velancies, Thibet Cloths, Calicoes, Cloaks,

MANTLES, FURS,

Velvet and Satin Bonnets, French Flowers, Plumes, Ribbends, Rushes, a great variety of Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, with a variety of Fancy Goods.

Bedford Hotel,
And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞ Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞ Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞ *All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞ A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞ The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

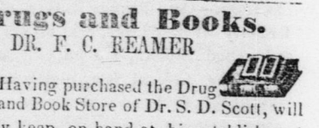
☞ Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞ Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER



Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

New Goods,
GREAT EXCITEMENT
AT SHOEMAKERS COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter goods, consisting in part of Ladies Dress goods, Black and Fancy Silks, Merinoes, Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Shawls, Calicoes, Woollen Hoods & Talmas for Ladies and children, Red and White Flannels, Hosery, &c. Gentlemen and Boys wear Cloths, Bl'k. and Fancy Casimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Muslins, &c.,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Gents and Boys Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and descriptions. A general assortment of Gents & Boys Hats and Caps.

Flour Oil Cloths, Syrup Molasses, White & Brown Sugar, Green and Black Tea, Groceries of all kinds, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Queensware, Hardware, and all articles usually kept in country Stores.—Thankful for past favors they hope that by fair dealings, and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Oct. 16, 1857.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

A PRIME lot of Groceries, just received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store. [dec.4,'57.]

JUST received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c. [dec.4,'57.]

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store
March 6, 1857.